

THE AMADOR LEDGER.

Established November 1, 1855

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1900.

Five Cents Per Copy.

HONESTY PAY?

A SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY THE JERICHO DEBATING SOCIETY.

Pap Perkins, the Postmaster, Tells How the Organization Was Started and How It Came to an Untimely and Inglorious End.

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The Jericho Debating society was

Square Joslyn's idea. It dawned on him one afternoon as he was boozing in his garden, and that evenin he come over to the postoffice and made a speech and started the ball rollin. A week later the society had its first meetin. There was a hot time for about an hour. Of the 40 men present 25 wanted to be president, but after awhile, and by puttin in two votes for himself, the square was duly elected. Deacon Spooner was made referee, and the other offices wasn't struggled after to any extent. There wasn't any debatin at the first meetin, but Square Joslyn made a speech of acceptance which raised the price of butter in Jericho 10 cents a pound. After sayin that he wouldn't exchange places with the president of the United States he began with the year 750 B. C., and the way he come whirling down to the year 1900 made the glass in the windows rattle. He excited the crowd as he hit Nero, brought applause as he touched on Columbus, and when he got through with Washington there wasn't no holdin Eros Williams, and Jonas Beebe and Aaron Bradshaw was in tears. After the speech was over Elder Spooner figgere it up and declared that the square had made 27 different pints in his oration, which was four pints more than Demosthenes or Cicero had ever made.

The subject for debate at the next meetin was "Does Honesty Pay?"

"FOLLER ME BACK TO THE DAYS OF JULIUS CESAR."

number on the affirmative and negative side was about even, and Ebenezer White was appointed to lead off and tell how honesty paid him. Each speaker was to be limited to ten minutes. Ebenezer had been thinkin it over for three or four days, and when he got up he began with:

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Ceser. When Ceser was a young man of 22, he hadn't a dollar to his name and no show to strike a job. He had about made up his mind to commit suicide when he found a five dollar goldpiece in the road. His first thought was to use the money to start in business, but it was only a temptation. His honesty wouldn't permit such a thing. He went around inquirin who had lost \$5, and at length found the owner, and the owner took a likin to him and pushed him along until he was finally made a king."

"That's one tall mark for the affirmative side," said the deacon as the speaker sat down, "and I decide that Ebenezer has made five pints."

We will now hear from Jonas Beebe on the negative side."

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Ceser," began Jonas as he rose up.

"I object!" protested Ebenezer. "Haven't foller me back, the meetin can't foller Jonas. I appeal to the referee."

"I shall have to overrule the objection," said the deacon. "We foller Ebenezer back, and we must give Jonas just as good a show. If he's got something new about Julius Ceser, we'd like to hear it."

"Julius Ceser was a young man of 22, he hadn't a dollar to his name," continued Jonas, "and though he offered to dig out stumps for 15 cents a day, he couldn't hit a job. He had made up his mind to hang himself when he found a stray mewl in the woods. He knew he ought to advertise the mewl and restore him to his owner, but dishonesty carried the day. He sold the critter to the first man who would buy, and with the \$12 he received he went into politics and pushed along until he finally became one of the greatest men of his time. He lived fur 30 years after stealth that mewl, and he was honored and respected and had a good time and died lamented by all."

"That's a tall mark on the negative side," said the deacon, "and the pints seem to be about even."

"But whar did Jonas git his facts?" asks Ebenezer.

"Whar did you git yours?" asked Jonas in reply.

The deacon said the speakin had best continue, and he called upon Aaron Bradshaw, who was on the affirmative side, for his argument.

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Ceser," began Aaron, with a wave of his hand, but when he had got that fur both Ebenezer and Jonas tried to yell him down and appeal to the referee.

"I've got to give Aaron a fair show," replied the deacon. "If he wants to be foller back to the days of Julius Ceser, this society has got to tag along behind him. It's rather a cur'us coincidence that the three of you want to be foller back to the same man, but that's none of my business. Go on, Aaron."

Aaron went on. He had it that Ceser was poor and out of a job and disengaged when he happened to find a diamond ring in a mudhole. He could have got an advance of \$50 on it at a pawnbroker's, but he actually went hungry for three days while huntin up the loser. Struck by such a display of unselfish honesty, the owner presented him with \$75, took him under his wing and in time made him king."

"That's another tall for the affirmative," said the deacon, "and I guess

he'll give Aaron the same number of pints as the rest. Alvin Bidwell, of the negatives, is hitchin around in an anxious way, and we'll hear what he's got to say in favor of dishonesty."

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Ceser," begin Alvin in his ramblin voice, but that was yells and whoops and protests from Ebenezer, Jonas and Aaron.

"It's a cur'us coincidence, I'll admit," said the deacon when he could be heard, "but I don't see how we kin help but foller Alvin back if he insists up. Everybody must have a fair share. Alvin, hadn't you as lief be foller back to the garden of Eden or in the lions' den?"

Alvin stuck for Julius Ceser and went ahead. He found Julius poor and discouraged and livin on turnips, and he related how the young man sat down and thought it all over and then decided to steal a hog. He stole one, sold him for \$3, doubled his money on a hog race and finally made a place and name for himself. Had he continued to be honest he would have starved to death and been buried at the expense of the town. His dishonesty enabled him to become king and to do good to millions.

"The talles are even so far," said the deacon as Alvin sat down, "and we'll now hear from Philetus Johnson on the affirmative side."

"Foller me back to the days of Julius Ceser," began Philetus as he rose up, and then that was a row. It was a full ten minits before order was restored, and durin that time most everybody got his head punched at least once and his coat torn up the back. By and by Deacon Spooner said:

"It's a shame and a disgrace to the town of Jericho to carry on in this way. I notice that Lish Billings, who don't belong on either side, has jest come in. Lish, do you want to say season of hard times.

There is no doubt also a tendency for employers to delay the restoration of wages, upon the return of better times, until after they have repaired the damage inflicted upon their capital by a season of hard times.

While there are thousands of employers who do the right thing by labor without compulsion, and while hundreds and hundreds of manufacturing concerns throughout the country have increased wages voluntarily, it must be admitted that there are employers who are not thus liberal minded and who yield only to superior force.

To meet this sort of aggressiveness on the part of the employer the employed can only organize themselves into a union and inaugurate a strike, and so compel a just share of the joint product of labor, ability and capital.

And it may be confessed also that organized labor has, encouraged by a spirit of resentment against the encroachments of capital, sometimes demanded more than was right or than could be conceded and have crippled their cause by making such unwarranted demands. It is not at all times the case that only one side is at fault.

And yet it may be taken as generally true that labor has received that measure of reward which it has won for itself, and very much more. While demand and supply of labor are strong determining factors the insistence of organized labor on its rights has lifted labor as nothing else has lifted it.

Then Lish moved softly down stairs and went home, and after the rest of the crowd had sat and looked at each other for two or three minits in an uncomfortable way the president put on his hat and said:

"Instead of follerin anybody else back to the days of Julius Ceser, I guess we'd better foller Lish Billings down stairs and call the thing bust'd."

M. QUAD.

INDIAN REPORTS.

An Indian agent who was a militia colonel desired to impress the Indians with the magnitude of his dignity. He dressed himself in full uniform, with his sword by his side, and rising in the council told them that one reason why the great father had so much trouble with his red children was that he had sent civilians to them.

"As to the Debatin society, it may be a good thing," said Lish as a grin spread over his face; "but, as to the subject of discussion tonight, I guess you'd better drop it and let it stay dropped. This half dollar has bin in my pocket for two weeks, and every one of you was willing to let it git hold of it."

The prudent warrior chooses well his time for going to war. He seeks to take his enemy at a disadvantage, and the wise labor organization does the same. The head of such an organization will not order a strike at a time when labor is superabundant and hundreds of unemployed are hunting work. He will not order a strike when there is six month's supply of manufactured product piled up in advance. He will seize the opportunity when the demand for the product is greatest and the labor market is scarcest of unemployed.

That is why there are strikes in good times. Strikes do not prove that times are not good. Strikes sometimes occur at the height of prosperity and often the highest paid labor is the sort that strikes and it strikes because it believes that it is taking capital at a disadvantage and the time is therefore favorable for a forward and upward movement in the cause of men and women who must earn their livelihood with the work of their hands.

A DISMAL FAILURE.

The Last Joke He Tried to Play on His Dear Wife.

"I don't think I'll try any more practical jokes on my wife. They don't pay out well."

"Elucidate."

"You see, she has a habit of hoisting the window in our room every night. As I usually go to bed last, she depends on me to hoist it. Sometimes I forget it, and then there's a wild squabble. Frequently she wakes me up in the night and asks me to see if it is open. If I don't she nags at me until morning. A night or two ago I resolved to give her a hard scare. I rolled up a lot of old newspapers into a long bundle and laid the package down by the window. Of course she was asleep and didn't hear me. Then I opened the window a little ways and crept into bed. Some time after midnight she nudged me and said: 'Jim, I'm sure you didn't open that window. It's like a baby oven in the room. Get up and see.' So I got up, went to the window and threw the sash as high as it would go. As I did so I gave a little shriek and then flung my bundle down to the walk below. It struck with a dull thud, and I dodged behind the curtain to await developments. The room was very dark, and I couldn't see my wife, but I heard her raise herself to a sitting posture. Then she spoke. 'Poor old Jim,' she quietly said, 'he's tumbled out of the window in his raggedest nightshirt. What a spectacle he'll be when they find him in the morning!' Then she lay down again and went to sleep."

"What did you do?"

"Stood there like a fool for a minute or two and then sneaked into bed."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The construction of a cigar box may seem to be a very simple matter to the novice, but the box passes through 10 different processes before it is ready to receive the cigars.

Switzerland's expense for the keeping of each inmate in the insane asylum is \$4 a year.

During the fiscal year ending June 18, 1890, the imports of raw materials which enter into the various processes of domestic industry amounted to \$18,485,512. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the imports of raw materials which enter into the manufacture of domestic products, (and are generally not produced in this country) amounted to \$310,000,000. That tells whether or not the American factories have found anything for labor to do.

Jumping the rope is suggested for middle aged people afflicted with liver troubles.

"Supplied Another."

At a dinner in Rottingdean a Royal

Academician stated to the company

the curious fact that sugar and sumac are the only two words in English where the s is pronounced as shu.

There was much interest shown in the discovery, when Rudyard Kipling was heard from the other end of the table, "But are you quite sure?"

PROSPERITY STRIKES.

There are two prolific seasons of strikes for higher wages among workingmen. One is when times are growing harder and employers are retrenching in all possible ways, cutting wages and discharging help, and the other is when times have become good and there has been a general rise of prices as a result of better times.

It is the misfortune of labor that it is almost the first to feel the pinch of tightening times and almost the last to feel the full effect of a returned prosperity.

When times get bad labor is discharged or wages are cut very soon. When times begin to improve labor is taken on with some alacrity but the advance in wages seldom keeps pace with the advance in prices. Wages generally have to wait for the establishment of something like a stable price level commensurate with the new order of things.

There is no doubt also a tendency for employers to delay the restoration of wages, upon the return of better times, until after they have repaired the damage inflicted upon their capital by a season of hard times.

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D. BUFFINGTON : : : Editor and Manager

FRIDAY..... OCTOBER 19, 1900

FOR PRESIDENT

William McKinley - - - - of Ohio

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt - - - - of New York



FOR CONGRESSMAN, SECOND DISTRICT.

S. D. WOODS..... of Stockton

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN, FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

FRED L. STEWART..... of Ione

FOR SUPERVISORS.

WM. TAM (Township No. 1)..... of Jackson

WESLEY M. AMICK (Township No. 2)..... of Ione

E. B. MOORE (Township No. 4)..... of Sutter Creek

"If there is any one who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—W. J. Bryan.

SOMETHING ABOUT MR. SPROUL'S SPEECH.

The speaker commenced by the assumption made in all the anti-imperialism speeches of Democratic orators, namely: That the Republican administration was attempting to override the Constitution. This assumption is always made guardedly and not put in the form of a distinct assertion, lest the hearer might ask what particular Article and Section of the Constitution was being violated, and the utter hollowness and falsity of the assumption become apparent. The speaker did not attempt to quote any part of the Constitution or show in what manner it had been ignored. It is fair to suppose that he does not know that document well enough to quote it off-hand, that he has not referred to it since the beginning of this campaign and that his oration is simply an echo of the louder mouthings of that chief of political fakers, William J. Bryan. The fact is that none of them have pointed, and none of them can cite a single clause of the Constitution that has not been faithfully obeyed by that wise, able, conscientious patriot and statesman, William McKinley. Mr. Sproul had the impertinence to call upon Lincoln Republicans to abandon their life-long principles and their trustworthy leaders and administer a rebuke to the present administration with no other reason for their action than this baseless, unproved and unprovable assumption of the Bryan humbuggery. Life-long Republicans are not subject to any such hallucinations. They know that the immortal Lincoln was assailed by the same party in exactly the same terms that are now applied to Wm. McKinley.

In regard to what shall be done with the Philippines, First, it is no part of the President's duty to decide the question, for it belongs to Congress; and, secondly, the time has not arrived at which any man can tell what our duty and honor as a nation may require us to do. Our President, who follows strictly the line of duty, has wisely and firmly refused to gratify the Bryanites by making a premature declaration of policy which would neither be in his province nor power to enforce, and which might become untenable at any time by a change of conditions. Hence, as the Administration has refused to frame any political issue in regard to the Philippines, leaving that question to the sovereign people, and their representatives in Congress, where it belongs, these doughty Democratic champions are compelled to rally forth, like Don Quixote, and charge against windmills, even though erected by themselves, but exhibiting some symptoms of sanity by using the appropriate ammunition, namely, wind. This bogus bogie, conjured up from the vasty depths, is used to divert the attention of the people from the real issues to be decided at the next election. And as the gentleman failed to cite the Constitution in support of his first assumption, he is equally unable to outline the policy of President McKinley or that of Wm. J. Bryan in regard to so-called imperialism. Upon reflection, his hearers find themselves, upon both points, with no additional information. The gentleman admitted, however, that Republican orators are able to adduce as many reasons for what has been done in the Philippines as there are speakers on their platform throughout the country, and the fact that he utterly failed to refute any of them indicates that all of the vast number may be good reasons.

As a basis of his tirade against the administration Mr. Sproul stated that the insurgent forces entered the city of Manila side by side and step by step with the United States army, and declared it to be a matter of history. Every well informed person knows that his statement is not true; on the contrary, the insurgent horde of cutthroats were prevented by Gen. Wesley Merritt from entering Manila as an armed force at all, and for the all-sufficient reason that their only object in getting in was to plunder the city and massacre its inhabitants, and this nation could not afford to permit such an outrage and stand disgraced before the whole civilized world as aiding and abetting such fiendish barbarities. Now what becomes of an argument based on a premise that is utterly

false. The truth is that Aguinaldo's quarrel with General Merritt began then and there, and from that day forward he was planning and preparing treacherously to attack and destroy our forces in order that he might accomplish his dastardly purpose of revenge and plunder.

Under the treaty with Spain the United States assumed inviolable obligations to the civilized people of those islands, and the presence of our army there, and all that has been, is being, or will be done, is amply justified by the necessity of protecting those civilized people from being exterminated by barbarians.

Mr. Sproul argued at length upon the ability of this country to remove the flag from any place where Bryan thought it was not advisable to keep it. Of course it is admitted that the country is big enough to remove the flag if the country agrees with Bryan in regard to the expediency of doing so, but very few patriotic Americans will vote for a man who, if elected, would, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, order our valiant forces to pull down the flag and turn their backs to a triumphant horde of savages who would follow them with shouts of derision and deadly bullets from Mauser rifles, and thus violating sacred treaty obligations, exposing innocent and helpless people to plunder and massacre, and incurring national disgrace and a stain upon the honor of the flag, which time could never efface.

Mr. Sproul promises, if elected to Congress, to try to stop the Philippine war for one day in order to save money for an appropriation to store waters in the high Sierras to be used for irrigation and other purposes, in the Second Congressional District. Now, Mr. Sproul says that he is primarily a Democrat; that he distinctly promises to vote on all political questions with the Democratic party. If, unfortunately, a majority of his kind should be elected to Congress, one of their first acts will be to reduce the tariff to a free trade basis and in a few months the treasury will be depleted, bankrupt, as it was under the Wilson Bill, and it will then become impossible to either carry on the war or prosecute internal improvements at national expense. The vision of great reservoirs of life-giving fluid, which causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, or two mills to run where one was running before, under Democratic free trade auspices, is evidently an iridescent dream. No such benefactions can come from such a source.

FRED L. STEWART.

The more the matter of Assemblyman is talked over by the people of Amador county, the stronger the general sentiment grows that a lawyer can do much better service for the people in the Legislature than a doctor, and as it is service we want, it is natural to believe the voters of the Fifteenth District will send Mr. Stewart to Sacramento. There is another important reason why Mr. Stewart should be elected. During the next session of the Legislature, legislation relative to a uniform series of State text books for use in the public schools will be had, and, as a lawyer, Mr. Stewart will be competent to draft the law, or to inspect it and point out any imperfections that may occur therein, should some doctor or other member, not a lawyer, present it. In short, while we are about it, fellow voters of Amador county, why not elect a man thoroughly competent in education, legal learning and forensic ability to cope successfully with lawyers of other Assembly districts. This election is not simply to compliment some good citizen, and politically pat him on the back because he is a good fellow. It is important business for Amador county, and it is the business and interest of every voter to send the man to the Legislature who by training and education is best fitted to fill the position. Fred L. Stewart is the man.

HONEST WM. TAM.

As the campaign progresses, Wm. Tam, Republican candidate for Supervisor for this township, gains in strength. Everybody says he is strictly honest, that he is an excellent debater and has the courage of his convictions no matter who his opponent may be. That he will not be swerved from what he considers for the very best interests of his district, no matter what may be brought to bear upon him, is the opinion of all who know him. If he is elected, he will represent the people himself. He will not be the mouthpiece of another. We want Supervisors with backbone and stamina sufficient to stand up for the rights of the people they represent. We want Supervisors who are competent to stand up during Board sessions if necessary and intelligently argue a point. Men who can talk, and talk to the point. Wm. Tam is a good talker. He makes his influence felt in the different lodges and orders in which he is prominent, and his judgment is excellent. If Wm. Tam is elected he will make one of the most competent Supervisors Township No. 1 ever had. Elect him.

THE Republican voters and many of the Democratic voters of Amador county have decided that this county has been controlled by the Democratic party long enough for one inning. They believe it is not conducive to good government to have either political party remain in power too long. Corruption might creep in after a time; the dominant party might become arrogant, self-willed and domineering. This possibility the voters of Amador county propose to prevent by paving the way for a change of administration of county affairs two years hence, and to do this it will be a step in the right direction to secure a Republican majority of the Board of Supervisors. This will undoubtedly be accomplished, as all three of the Republican candidates for Supervisor, namely, Wm. Tam, Wesley M. Amick, and E. B. Moore, stand an excellent chance of election. They are all good men; honest, upright, careful and conservative. They will serve their respective districts with ability and give satisfaction to all concerned. They are business men, and business men we must have on the Board. Now is the opportunity to get in the entering wedge that will split the Democratic party in twain two years hence. Hit that wedge a lick, fellow voters.

If one will take the pains to read the political history of 1864, one will ascertain how shamefully the Democrats abused Abraham Lincoln, and yet they now pretend to love his memory, and audaciously invite Lincoln Republicans to vote for Mr. Bryan.

East Central Eureka Co vs Central Eureka Co
B. Lewis vs G. Gall et al.—Hearing on writ of certiorari for order for change of venue submitted; Estate of Henry Hawkins—Order to pay legal expenses and tax; final discharge. Chas Hawkins, Plaintiff in error, vs. State of California, Defendant. Hearing on order to show cause.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The following named taxpayers have been drawn to serve as trial jurors, to appear in the Superior Court on Monday, November 12, 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m.: C. M. Cook, W. H. King, John Gregory, Ben Fisher, W. Felker, Prouty, J. M. Post, N. E. Wheeler, M. Newman, M. E. Mayhew, Jas. Nourse, C. W. Anderson, L. Marcell, F. Lambing, Thos. B. Greenhalgh, S. W. Miller, A. Brady, H. Wood, E. Merkel, Joseph Miller, J. D. Miller, D. Mason, O. R. Dick, E. Fink, J. G. Petty, J. Huberty, S. Bloom, H. Griffin, O. John Strom, S. H. Lorree, S. Bloom, W. Brown, W. Bristow, J. Phillips, D. Brown, Wm. Brown, J. Muldown, J. Barton.

To Shiloh's Consumption Cure in this guarantee: "All we ask of you is to use two-thirds of the contents of this bottle faithfully, then if you can say you are not benefited, return the bottle to your druggist and he may refund the price paid." Price paid 25c, 50c and \$1. For sale by A. Goldner, Druggist.

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Ladies' umbrella drawers, 45c, at Red Front. 8-24-tf

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|-------------------|--------|--------|
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| Dutch | 15 | 25 |
| Lincoln | 10 | 20 |
| Golovin Bay | 10 | 20 |
| Gibraltar | 10 | 20 |
| Nova Awiil | 10 | 20 |
| Peerless | 10 | 20 |
| Kirkwood | 10 | 20 |
| Mutual Mining Co. | 10 | 20 |
| Zealandia | 10 | 20 |
| Centralia | 10 | 20 |
| Santa Eureka | 10 | 20 |
| Argonaut | 10 | 20 |

OIL STOCKS.

| C. G. FOLGER, Postmaster. | 100 |
|---|-----|
| Trojan | 100 |
| Kings Oil Co. | 100 |
| Bachelors Oil | 45 |
| Petroleum | 45 |
| Little Standard Oil | 45 |
| McPaden Oil Co. | 50 |
| U. S. Oil & Mining Co. | 25 |
| Monarch of Arizona | 25 |
| Gray Gander | 25 |
| Lone Star | 25 |
| Three States | 25 |
| STOCKS, BONDS, AND SECURITIES BOUGHT OR SOLD. | 100 |
| PORTER & CHENAY, | 100 |
| MEMBER PRODUCERS' OIL EXCHANGE | 100 |
| STOCK BROKERS, | 100 |
| 530 California Street. | 100 |

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF HENRY WHITING, DECEASED. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, executrix of the last will of Henry Whiting, deceased, to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit the same with the original vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executrix, or the last office of record of the said deceased, at the office of the Probate Clerk, County of Amador, in the town of Jackson, California, the same being the place of the business of said deceased, in said County, in San Joaquin, Amador, Tuolumne and Calaveras counties, and in the state of California, in and about the business of said deceased.

It is also given to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1900, at the hour of ten o'clock, at the office of the Probate Clerk, in the town of Jackson, County of Amador, and to file in the office of the Probate Clerk, a copy of the will of the said deceased, and to file in the office of John F. Davis, Summit street, Jackson, California. Terms of sale, ten per cent on the amount of the estate, balance upon confirmation by this Court.

Dated, October 10, 1900. R. C. RUST, Judge.

MARY E. HAMILTON, Administratrix of the Estate of Charles Hawkins, deceased.

John F. Davis, Attorney for Admrx. 10-19-00

I. L. GODFREY

BUILDER, JOINER AND WORKER IN WOODS

Water Street, Jackson

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MINING FOR YELLOW METAL

Golden Prospects Around West Point.

A DIVIDEND DECLARED ON LIGHTNER STOCK

Cyanide Plant at the Longfellow.
The Church Mine Has Been Reopened.

AMADOR COUNTY.
Defender.

The Defender mine under the new management, have put up a new steam pump in the shaft and continued sinking.

Belmont.

Mr. John McElvey is having 100 tons of ore hauled from this mine to the Sacramento for test before determining what machinery will be best for the reduction of his ore. Like the Defender this ore is high grade and very heavy sulphured. Most of it has hitherto been sent to Selby for treatment, and it is to be hoped that some successful mode of treatment can be had here to save expense of freight.

Mitchell.

The ten stamps under course of construction, are almost completed and as soon as the pipe line is finished, a double shift will be put in the mine.

James.

Tangerman and Ehlers are still extending the levels and the ore body shows no signs of diminishing. The crosscut is expected to strike the east lead in the next 20 feet.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Citizen: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lightner Mining Company, held in Stockton last Friday evening, a dividend of 5 cents per share was declared, payable on the 29th of this month. This is an excellent showing when the hard luck and heavy expense to the company in the early days has been subjected to during the past months is considered, owing to several caves in the mine. The chlorination works are to be erected immediately at Angels, the contract having already been let. The Lightner promises well for the future and the managers of the property have the confidence of the stockholders.

Work on the Melones Company's dam is being pushed with vigor and with a force of 110 men it is anticipated that the structure will be shortly completed. The height of the dam when completed will be twenty feet above low water mark. The water will be taken out through flume 4x9 feet, which, with a tunnel one eighth of a mile long, will make a total distance of three miles from the dam to the turbine where the water will provide the power necessary for the purpose of the company. The location selected at Robinson's Ferry is a narrow point on the Stanislaus river where the natural stone abutments project from the mountain wall and a considerable distance on either side. The force employed is divided into two shifts and work goes on without interruption day and night.

Prospect: The Napoleon mine is now open. They have found the bottom and are clearing out the drifts. They are also sinking a new shaft and altogether are working about nine men. They will continue this force till after the election when McKinley is elected they will put on a big force.

The famous Rosella mine has closed down till after election.

The Mobley brothers are still hammering away. They have a shaft down 80 feet, with good prospects.

Chronicle: C. S. Bennett the carpenter, was at work fixing and making improvements in Bruce's sawmill. Next week he will begin erecting a five stamp mill on the McCloud mine on the Licking fork. This mine has been bonded to a Company represented by Dr. Bosworth Aiken of Jackson.

George Gongdon has a number of men at work on the Yellow Aster mine, doing assessment work and otherwise improving and developing the property. Mr. Gongdon is now the sole owner of this valuable property, he having bought his former partners out. Good boy, George, you'll make your fortune yet.

Joseph Tyson of Niles, arrived here Thursday with a crew of men to go to work on the Riverside mine which is owned by Mr. Tyson. The assessment work on the extension of the Riverside mine will be done, after which work developing the Riverside will be actively commenced.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY

Independent: The Rhode Island folks are still going down, having reached a depth of 330 feet with encouraging prospects ahead.

The new addition to the Mt. Jefferson mill is nearly completed and in all probability the twenty stamps will be dropping by the time this item is in print.

The cyanide plant at the Longfellow mine is nearly ready for active operation, with all the latest improvements, and will make quite an addition to the output of the mine. The mine still holds its reputation as a producer, although just now they are working on low grade ore.

Mother Lode Magnet: The Mazepa Gold Mining Company has been reorganized with the following officers: President, M. Johnson; vice-president, C. R. Bishop; secretary, J. P. Fraser; treasurer, George L. Bishop. These gentlemen, with J. P. Pryor, constitute the new board of directors. Work will be resumed at this property as soon as fuel and other supplies can be procured. This company resumes operations with ample means to prosecute work vigorously.

William Sharwood removed from the Rappahannock mine this week an extra boiler and fixtures, which he recently purchased. The boiler has been stored for several years. It has been taken to the Star King mine where it will furnish steam to operate the air compressor and five-stamp mill which is being erected.

Democratic Banner: Wm. Graham, superintendent of the Duleek mine, near Big Oak Flat, returned home Monday evening. While below he made all arrangements for a 10-stamp mill and the machinery has been shipped. Grading for the building is in progress. The Duleek ranks among the good properties of the county. The ledge is large and shows up strong.

EL DORADO COUNTY

Nugget: The river-bed mine at Salmon Falls, which was being developed by Messrs. Dren, Cohn and Donnelly, has been abandoned. After spending quite a sum of money the enterprising gentlemen found that they were de-

Democratic Rally.

In honor of Jo D. Sproul, Democratic candidate for Congress, the Democratic ladies of Jackson decorated Love Hall very tastefully. The ladies performed their part well and deserved unstinted commendation.

The rally was held last Saturday evening, Oct. 13, and is pronounced by Democratic leaders to be the largest and most enthusiastic meeting Mr. Sproul has had in the county. If that is the case, but very little can be said for previous meetings for, all told, not to exceed 125 to 150 Democratic voters were in the hall, and they invariably left the cheering and applause to the irrepressible snare-drum and the women and children. As for real, political enthusiasm, there was none; and the reason for its absence was apparent. Nothing occurred to provoke it. No reasonable voter could warm up and cheer during Mr. Sproul's effort. His speech was not up to expectations, and was rather disjointed at times and not fairly characterized as a concatenation of extremely well-constructed assertions. He was also lame when attempting to quote recent history, and his sugar-beat calamity for California was so far-fetched that the most ardent Democrat in the hall actually gave him a look of pity. But as we have referred to his speech editorially we will pass to Dr. Adams, who really acquitted himself quite well. He said just enough and he left a good impression on his hearers. Dr. Adams is, however, so thoroughly a Democrat, so intensely partisan, that he will be difficult to elect to the Assembly. His lack of knowledge is also against him, and as he was to be very good physician to the people of Amador he concluded to let well enough alone and not spoil a good doctor by making an indifferent legislator. For this great consideration on the part of the people, Dr. Adams will no doubt heartily thank them when the heat of political discussion shall have died out.

Hon. John F. Davis and W. C. Ralston Eloquently Address the Assembled Republicans.

(From Calaveras Prospect.)

The Republican rally at Angels Wednesday evening was most enthusiastic and the reception tendered to our next Congressman, Hon. S. D. Woods, was most gratifying and satisfactory. Not only was Angels out in force to greet the distinguished speakers but the neighboring towns sent full delegations as well. So that Dollings Hall was well filled by the hour announced for the meeting.

Hon. S. D. Woods, Hon. John F. Davis and W. C. Ralston had been announced as the speakers of the evening.

Long before the hour for the meeting to open, an enthusiastic crowd gathered in the street and about the hotel, anxious to greet the popular Republican candidate, and the Angels had lent its aid to stir the patriotism of the people.

At the hall the President of the Angels Republican Club, Mr. Douglas, presided, and with him on the stand in addition to the speakers, were the following Vice-Presidents:

W. Tryon, Wm. Thomas, F. W. Fisk, J. D. Hardy, Wm. Brown, Thomas Hardy, Dr. G. F. Pache, Dr. Welch, Dr. Stidelsky, Dr. Gilmore, R. G. Lewis, Ralph Lemen, Robt. Rasmussen, Peter Johnson, Warren Rose, H. Garrett, Bert Morgan, H. Barlow, J. A. Ayala, Jos. Raggio, W. Faught, Mr. Campbell, Geo. Werle, A. Prothro, O. S. Buckbee and O. Burney.

The Angels club opened the program with a rousing song and the interval between speakers, and at the close was filled with campaign and patriotic songs from these really excellent singers.

Mr. Woods was the first speaker and for about an hour and a half he held the closest attention of his audience as he discussed clearly and logically the issues of the campaign. The speaker was clear and forcible impressing his hearers with his sincerity. There was none of the clap trap of the demagogue but all his assertions were based on the record, and his deductions were drawn from clearly stated premises. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close was treated to an ovation.

Mr. Ralston followed in a short address confining himself mainly to local questions and his own interests in the campaign. The applause which greeted his appearance showed the appreciation of his friends and neighbors for the legislative candidate.

Hon. John F. Davis was the last speaker, and as he arose to address the audience he was given a perfect ovation. The audience rising and cheering, and for over an hour he held his audience with one of the best speeches ever heard in Angels. Judge Davis is a favorite hero and never lacks for an abundance of applause to encourage him in his efforts. His speech was a sound argument for the patriotic course of the administration and brought out in strong light the great work that has been done by McKinley.

Resolved, That the will of the people be done in the will of Providence, yet, we cannot refrain from expressing our great sorrow at the loss of one of the most honored, respected and genial members of our company, whose vacant chair at our future meetings will bring sad memories to the hearts of those who survive him.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathies of our members be tendered to the bereaved family of our deceased brother whose loss in the family circle can never be replaced, and command them to the tender mercy of Him who "Tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Resolved, That as a token of respect to our deceased brother, the Fire House be appropriately draped in black during the period of our grief, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our company.

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SHE HAS A NEW VALISE.

Why She Bought It and Why. Also,
She Will Not Lend It.

A Portland woman tells this story, which may have a moral:

Several years ago her husband made her a present of a traveling bag made of black Russian leather, handsomely mounted and strong and serviceable. She had had it only a few days when the sister-in-law of her boarding mistress borrowed it to take with her to the White mountains. It looked so much neater than her own was her apology. It had only been returned a few days when a friend who was going to take a little journey up among the hills of Oxford county begged the loan of it, and again it was taken down from "the upper shelf."

Then another friend was to make a visit of a few weeks in Montreal. Could she take it? She could and did. By this time the new look had vanished, and still its owner had had no occasion to carry it.

One evening a favorite cousin called. He was captain of a brig which was to sail for the coast of Africa the next day, but he himself was going on a steamer via England. Did his cousin have a valise she wouldn't need for six months or so? Reluctantly the traveling bag was produced, and that was the last time the lady saw it for two years, when it reached her by the hand of a sailor from the brig. But it was in such a battered and forlorn condition that she consigned it to the waste barrel.

In the meantime she had bought a new valise, which she decided to lend. —Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Thoughtful Little Wife.

Young Wife—My dear, there is a gentleman waiting in the other room. He wants to speak to you.

He: Do you know him?

The: You must forgive me, darling, but of late you have been troubled with cough, besides, you take so little care of yourself, and—oh, if you only knew how anxious I am about you. Suppose I were to lose you, love? (She bursts into sobbing and throws herself on his breast.)

He: Come, my dear, silly child, do be calm, do be calm. People don't die of a slight cold. Still, if it will pacify you, show the doctor in. Who is it? Dr. Puffot, eh?

The: She isn't a doctor. It is—it is a life insurance agent!

Siam's Weights and Measures.

In Siam the liquid measure used is derived from a cocoanut shell which is capable of holding 830 tamarind seeds, and 20 of these units equal the capacity of a wooden bucket. In dry measure, 57 tamarind seeds make one "k'auing," and 25 "k'auing" make one "sat," or bamboo basket; 80 "sat" make one "kwien," or cart. This is an example of the primitive origin of most units of weights and measures.

Forgetfulness.

"What did you buy so much of this cheap and worthless coffee for?"

"For these new neighbors of ours in case they prove to be of the borrowing sort. If they don't, you can throw it away." —Chicago Tribune.

THE DOUBLE-STANDARD GO

"How can you defend the action of the Republican party in sending a commission to Europe to ask other nations to help to restore the double-standard except on the theory that the double-standard is good? The difference between the Republican and Democratic parties in 1896 was that, while both favored the double-standard, the Republicans wanted to secure that standard by foreign aid and the Democrats wanted to secure it without the aid or consent of any nation on earth." —Ely at Milwaukee, Sept. 8.

Mr. Bryan has stated the case above with unusual fairness, but immediately thereafter used the statement to create an unfair inference—that the Republican party had suddenly changed its convictions in declaring for the gold standard.

The Republican party has always favored the double, gold and silver, standard as a preferred theory of money, provided that it could be made a world standard as to be an effective standard. It has not believed that anything less than the hearty co-operation of all the civilized nations could result in establishing and maintaining a true bimetallic standard of values, and, in 1896, it therefore declared its unequivocal opposition to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement.

Mr. Bryan's party thought, or pretended to think, and it still thinks, or pretends to think, that this country can of itself establish and maintain any monetary standard it is pleased to have.

What sort of President would Mr. Stevenson make?

It is altogether unlikely that the reader ever soberly asked himself that question. It is not pleasant to think of Mr. Stevenson in connection with the presidential office, yet Bryan is not immortal.

Four years ago the vice-presidential nomination of the Populist party was bartered for a pecuniary equivalent for the honor conferred. This time that nomination was conferred upon Mr. Stevenson that there might be something Democratic somewhere in connection with a paramount Bryanism.

The people at the polls, by a very heavy majority, voted to conform to the standard established by the civilized world and against attempting the hazard of trying to force the world to our way of thinking, and the monetary plank adopted by the Republican convention at Philadelphia was a formal acceptance of the gold standard alternative. In other words it was a declaration to conform to the world's monetary idea after the world had refused to conform to our monetary idea.

On the contrary Mr. Bryan and his party still insist that, if the people will only give them a chance to try, they can butt the world off the financial stage. The Republican party admires their pluck but condemns their discretion. They give evidence of having more bravery than brains, more ardor than common sense.

If this new Democracy were a Jeffersonian Democracy it would accept the verdict of 1896 as final, for the corner stone of Jefferson's political philosophy was the right of majority to rule, but it is to be hoped that the verdict of 1900 will be so conclusive as to convince even the Bryan enthusiasts that the American people have not thrown their discretion to the winds, but are the same prudent, common sense people that they were in the days of the fathers of the republic.

WHEN PEACE WILL COME.

"When the men of our nation cease to give aid and comfort to our enemies, peace will come to the Philippines." —Theodore Roosevelt, at Pocatello, Idaho. And that is fact.

The United States commissioners in the Philippine Islands forewarned the American public that hostilities would break out afresh on the approach of the national election, and their prophecy has been fulfilled. Two score of soldier dead have just been offered up on the altar of Mr. Bryan's bogus issue of imperialism.

This is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. It has been definitely known ever since Mr. Bryan promulgated his imperialistic proclamation on the 16th of December, 1898, that the pro-Filipino utterances of himself and his associates constituted the backbone of the insurrection, and yet with this knowledge staring him full in the face he did not hesitate to persist to make his campaign on the issue that was bolstering up opposition to national authority and costing the lives of our nation's soldiers.

Mr. Bryan is certainly an indomitable man.

A man who would, if he could, ride into the presidency over the graves of the defenders of his country's honor and not give evidence of signs of shrinking, of sorrow, of remorse, would become a Caesar if he lived in a time likely to produce Caesarism which, happily, Mr. Bryan does not.

Patriots have found it sweet to die for their country, but it can not add sweetness to death on the battlefield to reflect in the closing, agonizing hours that if the people at home were only of one mind, one heart and one measure of political integrity the bloody sacrifice would not be required.

The Filipinos have slain their scores but what the San Francisco Examiner has fitly characterized as "a narrow, stupid and purblind policy of unreasoning opposition to whatever Republicans undertake, even though it be Jeffersonian and Democratic in character," has slain its hundreds of the bravest and best.

All the disinfecting perfumes of the western winds can not, in this Filipino business, make the hands of W. J. Bryan smell sweet.

ANOTHER BUG-A-BOO.

The San Francisco Examiner has raised the scare that President's McKinley's health is threateningly poor and that, if he should be re-elected to office, he will not be likely to live out the full term of office and, then, horrible thought! Theodore Roosevelt would succeed him.

The Examiner editor is certainly a freak. One wonders what museum he can have escaped from. "Have you seen Bosco," as the spelters cried in front of the snake eater's tent at the Stockton fair. Since his snakes have been attached and taken from him it is possible that he may have sought refuge in the editorial rooms of the Examiner.

President McKinley is not in feeble health. While he has had a more trying experience than any president since Lincoln he is a life member in good standing of the "Don't Worry Club," and the strain of office does not hurt him as it would a smaller man.

But, if in the providence of God, it should transpire that President McKinley might not survive his second term of office it will be a comfort to the American people to know that he will be succeeded by a brave, honest, enterprising and manly man in the very heyday of manly vigor, enured to hardship and skilled in statecraft.

Now look on the other picture. Suppose that Mr. Bryan was to unhappily talk himself into a hopeless invalidism and pass to his fathers before he had long occupied the presidential chair and were to be succeeded by that ancient and honorable survival of a superceded Democracy, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson. The expectations of longevity in Mr. Bryan's case, in view of his consuming ambition for possession of the presidential office and the wear and tear of the campaign he is making for it, are not to be preferred to the expectations of Mr. McKinley, in view of his calm faith in the prudence and wisdom of the American people and the trained ease with which he handles great affairs.

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It is altogether unlikely that the reader ever soberly asked himself that question. It is not pleasant to think of Mr. Stevenson in connection with the presidential office, yet Bryan is not immortal.

Four years ago the vice-presidential nomination of the Populist party was bartered for a pecuniary equivalent for the honor conferred. This time that nomination was conferred upon Mr. Stevenson that there might be something Democratic somewhere in connection with a paramount Bryanism.

The event has proven that even from this point of view the selection was not altogether a happy one. A copperhead in the days of his country's peril, a greenbacker during the fat craze of the seventies, a Gold Democrat during Mr. Cleveland's administration and nothing whatever at all ever since, his Democracy is neither Jeffersonian in quality nor Jacksonian in aggressiveness.

The Bryanistic nominee for the vice-presidency is unexceptionable, if viewed as a statesman to sit in innocuous state in the vice-presidential chair, but when one comes to contemplating Adlai as a presidential possibility, it seems very much like abolishing the presidential office.

The price paid for a general is bush money.—Chicago News.

During the four low tariff years between 1888 and 1897, when hard times should have acted as a bounty on exports, the average annual value of exports of domestic products was \$88,207,199. During the past three years of Republican prosperity under the Dingley tariff, which the Bryanites would have the people believe to be destructive of commerce, the average annual value of the exports of domestic products has been \$1,148,743,579. Doesn't that jar you Mr. Bryanite?

PITH OF POLITICS.

(By ARTHUR J. PILLSBURY.)

Two removes from the Saviour of men, and we may be sure that the career and character of Abraham Lincoln was not lost on the young volunteer from Ohio who now bears a burden of care not greatly less than that which Lincoln bore, and bears it as bravely and as well.

Abraham Lincoln was charged with infidelity to the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence. So is William McKinley.

Abraham Lincoln was charged with imperialism, with being a military autocrat, with seeking to subvert the liberties of a free people. So is William McKinley.

A war was forced upon Abraham

Lincoln against his protests and in spite of every concession which he could honorably make. So was it upon William McKinley.

An ordinary wooden match is easily broken in the fingers, but, although

there are many who will bet they can do it, none succeed in accomplishing the task if the match is laid across the nail of the middle finger of either hand and pressed upon by the first and third fingers of that hand, despite its seeming

so easy at first sight.

No one can crush an egg placed lengthwise between his clasped hands

—that is, if the egg be sound and has

the ordinary shell of a hen's egg.

Neither does McKinley.

Abraham Lincoln was far-seeing, dip-

lomatic, a good judge of the character

of the men about him, deeply in earnest,

strong in his faith in the American people,

and in American destiny. So is

William McKinley.

Abraham Lincoln was unmoved by

hostile criticism, unworried by the peo-

ple and papers who think little, but

clamor without ceasing, could abide

his time, waiting until he could catch

the current of events at its flood tide.

These things are pre-eminently true of

William McKinley.

Abraham Lincoln was not a declaimer.

Neither is William McKinley.

He never sought to arouse the animosities

of men, nor does McKinley.

When the time came so that it could be done without danger to diplomatic interests, or

the cause of the Union, he took the people into his confidence, and so does

McKinley. He never sought to bend

the popular will to his own, but sought

always and unceasingly to make that

will effective in the administration of

law. The same is true of McKinley. William McKinley is accused of being subservient, and so was Abraham Lincoln. And the accusation is as false of McKinley as it was of Abraham Lincoln.

As Mount Shasta looks loftiest

when the observer is farthest away and

sees it towering over ranges and pinna-

cles of intervening mountains, so the

character of Lincoln grows in grandeur

as the years intervene. It will be the

same with McKinley.

BRYAN'S PARAMOUNTNESS.

In 1890 the paramount issue in the eyes of Mr. Bryan was free trade. He denounced the protection idea and declared that the country could not continue prosperous under a protective

tariff.

In 1892 he added free silver to his

paramount issues just as he couples

imperialism and militarism together

in 1894 he dropped free trade and

made the free coinage of silver paramount

issue.

This paramountness lasted through

the campaign of 1896, but it did not pan-

out as he hoped and so he influenced

the United States senate to ratify the

treaty of Paris that he might create an

other paramount issue to do politics on.

What next?

There are indications that the para-

mount issues of imperialism and mili-

tarism have been badly punctured and

are bobbing on flat tires. The ancient

paramountness of free silver would be

forgotten if Republicans would con-

sider to let it be forgotten and from this

time on the paramount howl of Bryanism

will be the trusty old bugle call.

Mr. Bryan excels many men in many

particulars, but he excels none of them

in nothing more than in the readiness

with which he can be off with an old

political love and on with a new.

What next?

There are indications that the para-

mount issues of imperialism and mili-

tarism have been badly punctured and

are bobbing on flat tires. The ancient</